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July 4, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 8 a.m. 85
Humidity 92 72

July 4, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 8 a.m. 89
Humidity 84 55

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THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Allied Pin-Pricks Delay German Offensive.

London, July 2.
The affairs north of Albert and south of Meuse are regarded as important and as indicating a more provocative spirit by the Allies since the Germans failed to break through on the Oise and Marne front. That their persistent and successful policy of pin-pricks has failed to provoke a resumption of the German attack shows the Allies that the delay in the attack has been imposed by necessity. This is probably due to the difficulties of concentrating material on ground far in advance of the railways, but it is undoubtedly that the Austrian defeat and the political chaos in the Dual Monarchy have disorganised the German schemes. Hence the coming blow is awaited with confidence, though it is recognised that the next three months will be critical.

Another British Success.

London, July 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—In a successful local operation last night north-west of Albert we captured over fifty prisoners and nine machine-guns. We also rushed a post south of Morlaire. During June we took 1,937 prisoners, including 39 officers.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Why More Soldiers Are Required.

London, July 2.
In the House of Commons, on a motion for an adjournment to call attention to the serious effect of combining agricultural labourers, Mr. Prothero, continuing his speech, said that what they were asking the men on the land was nothing compared to what they were asking men at the front. He admitted that farmers cannot spare men, but he found every farmer's deputation willing to release men on the score of patriotism because they had the imagination to realise what was going on on the Western Front. He could not say that the harvest would be saved, for all these thirty thousand men were skilled and many were key men, without whom unskilled masses of labour were unmanageable. But he believed that not much of the harvest would be lost. Only the absolute need of men would have induced the Government to take the step. He hoped that the agriculturists would meet the situation with the same cheerful courage and patriotism as previous difficulties.

Several members criticised sending men to the front after (brief ?) training.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government recognised that men and boys were handicapped in having to fight on such a short training, but we throughout the war had been handicapped by the necessity of creating an army from its foundations. He recognised the hardship to farmers, but the question was whether the Government's action was in the national interest. Thirty thousand men were wanted and represented a force necessary to supply three or four fighting divisions, when it was realised that the whole aim of German strategy this year was to wear out our reserves. Thus it must be realised that the Government's first duty was to assure our not being defeated by this campaign and our not suffering in anything we may do next year. The difficulties of man-power were becoming monthly greater and it was impossible to decide such difficulties by discussion in the House of Commons, which must give the Government a blank cheque.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

THE TORPEDOED HOSPITAL SHIP.

Some Pertinent Press Comment.

London, July 2.
The newspapers comment on the sinking of the Llandovery Castle as establishing that the sinking of hospital ships is a deliberate German policy beyond all doubt. They ask what the use is for German statesmen appealing, like Baron von Kuehlmann, to be credited with probity and civility when crimes so infamous continue to be carried out by Government order. They point out that an added element of horror in the latest atrocity was the repeated attempt of the submarine commander to justify himself by accusations against his victim and his wild and furious shooting among the wreckage in an apparent attempt to sink the vessel without leaving a trace.

THE WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

London, July 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that Sir George Cave has left suddenly for England. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George has summoned him and that his presence is required in connection with important Parliamentary matters.
Lord Newton and General Belfield will continue the Prisoners of War negotiations.

DUTCH CONVOY TO EAST INDIES.

London, July 3.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that the Foreign Ministry has issued a statement regarding the decision to send a Dutch convoy to the Dutch East Indies. It says that Holland at the end of April offered to guarantee that the military interests of the belligerents would not be affected. Britain replied that Britain never recognised conveying as a right of neutrals, but as tangible proof of British friendship for Holland, Britain would not put difficulties in the way of a convoy if certain conditions were fulfilled. Holland replied that the conditions were practically in accord with the Dutch guarantees. The list of cargoes to be conveyed was supplied to belligerents and the departure of the convoy was arranged for June 19. Britain on June 18 objected that although it was understood that no goods of German origin would be carried, the steamer Noordam contained dyestuffs of purely German origin.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

Further Captures of Territory and Men.

London, July 1.
An Italian official message states:—We attacked on Sunday and captured Col del Rosso, and also, after a bitter struggle which lasted all day, we captured Col de Chelle. The enemy's two attacks against Monte Valbella were completely arrested. Enemy masses were mown down by artillery fire. The enemy's losses on June 29 and 30 were exceptionally heavy, eighty officers and 1,925 men being taken prisoner. Our losses were very slight. We repulsed attacks in the Zagna region.

Austrian Admissions.

London, July 1.
A wireless Austrian official message states:—We withdrew from Col del Rosso and Monte Valbella to our former position in Stenle Wood.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP ATROCITY.

Full Details of the Sinking.

London, July 1.
The Press Bureau states: Germany's awful debt to the world continues to grow. Another hospital ship has been torpedoed, this time 170 miles from the nearest land. Her people were turned adrift in boats to sink or swim and though, as happened she was a Canadian hospital ship returning from Halifax with no wounded aboard, the tale of the crime reveals wanton deliberation on the part of the submarine commander almost suggesting that he hoped to find her full of injured and helpless men.

The Llandovery Castle was chartered by the Canadian Government to convey sick and wounded from England to Halifax. There were eighty members of the Medical Corps aboard, including seven officers. The Llandovery Castle was steaming at fourteen knots with the usual navigation and regulation hospital ship lights and under an overcast sky. She was plainly visible and unmistakable for anything but what she was, a ship immune by every law of war and peace from attack or molestation.

No one aboard saw the wake of the torpedo. The first intimation of the submarine was the jar and roar of an explosion from aft then the lights went out. Everything thereafter, except for the dim light from the emergency dynamo just before the ship foundered occurred in darkness. The engines were immediately rung to "Stop," then to "Full speed astern" but from the engine room there came no answer. The ship's rehearsed routine however held good, for with the Germans one must be prepared for every such emergency. Along the darkened decks the crew groped to their boat stations and stood by for orders to leave. The captain megaphoned from the bridge to hold on till the way was off the ship. The carpenter aft was examining the damage and the Marconi operator was in his cabin vainly striving to transmit the ship's position but the key gained no response for the spark had gone. The carpenter reported No. 4 hold at blown in and she couldn't remain afloat. The officer commanding the Canadian Army Medical Corps reported all his people out. This is important inasmuch as only the Captain's boat has been picked up. Save for any of the ship's company or engine room crew who are killed by the torpedo explosion, it is clear that everyone got away. The Captain went to his cabin for an electric torch and returned on deck and found by accident that the boat which was held back for those lost to leave the ship had gone. The second officer lowered the lifeboat and those who were still aboard entered by a life line which was a two-inch rope hanging alongside sixty feet of the ship's side. They pushed off and got clear just in time to avoid being sucked under as the Llandovery Castle's stern went down leaving her long bows erect. One boiler seemed to be blown up as the water reached it and the funnel leaned on its side as she slowly listed to starboard, tore loose and fell away.

Then, stern first, she slid under and disappeared. The vessel sank in not more than ten minutes from the time of the explosion of the torpedo. Huge quantities of wreckage were floating on the quiet sea and rafts and gratings on which havers had been coiled. Among them men were floundering and shouting and one was walking about on a grating. The Captain's boat picked up eleven from the wreckage then proceeded towards a voice calling for help from the water. In the dark they heard simultaneously two others calling from elsewhere. It was then that they appeared from the night, crawling through the floating debris, a long black shape. A submarine conning tower opened and figures were vaguely seen along the decks. The submarine hailed the boat in English to come alongside.

The boat was pulling to pick up a drowning man and the second officer shouted "We are picking up a man from the water." "Come alongside" repeated a brusque voice from the submarine. The boat held on its way and forthwith two revolver shots were fired at and over it. "Come alongside or I shoot my big gun" shouted the commander. The boat pulled to the submarine and the Captain under orders, went aboard and the commander asked sharply "What ship was that?" "It is the hospital ship Llandovery Castle" replied the Captain. The submarine commander did not appear surprised but said: "But you are carrying eight American flying officers." "We aren't" replied the Captain. "We have seven Canadian medical officers aboard and the ship was chartered by the Canadian Government to carry sick and wounded Canadians from England to Canada." Replying to the commander's reiterated statement "You've been carrying American flyers" the captain said "I have been running for six months to Canada with wounded and give my word of honour that I only carried patients, medicals, sisters and crew." The commander then demanded if any Canadian medical men were in the boat and ordered one aboard. The Captain asked "Where are our other boats?" The commander did not answer, he was watching the Canadian medical officer who was being roughly hauled aboard and thrust along the deck. This was being done so violently and with such plain intention to injure that the Canadian medical officer, Major Lyon, had a small bone in his foot broken. Another German officer in the conning tower motioned over his shoulder with field glasses in a northerly direction. Major Lyon was interrogated and, after protesting his character as a medical officer, was ordered back to the boat. The Captain was also allowed to go and began to circle round the wreckage. Narrowly shaving the boat she stopped it again and took the second and fourth officers and questioned them. This time the

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP ATROCITY.

commander invented a new excuse and stated there was a big explosion aft as the vessel sank therefore the vessel must have been carrying munitions. The second officer explained that it was the explosion of the boiler and the falling of the funnel. They were then allowed to return to the boat which made sail and proceeded. The submarine again circled, apparently stopped and began firing at an unseen target, twelve shells. The unseen target may have been the other boats which, if picked up, can furnish evidence on this point. The Captain meanwhile, realising the hopelessness of assistance from the north as no wireless had been sent out, decided to make for the Irish coast and send help to the others. After sailing and pulling for seventy miles the boat was picked up by the destroyer Lysander which wireless for a search for the other survivors and took the occupants of the Captain's boat to Queenstown.

Brutal German Conduct

London, July 1.
The Commander of the destroyer Lysander on being interviewed stated that the survivors of the Llandovery Castle when picked up had been drifting thirty-six hours. The Commander emphasised that it was another instance of sinking at sight and furthermore it was unquestionably intended that the Hun policy of "Leave no trace" should be carried out in its entirety. When last seen the submarine was apparently shelling some of the seven boats which were launched. One boat containing twelve Sisters was seen to capsize and the Sisters were thrown out and pinned underneath the boat. The Canadian sergeant of this boat managed to scramble upon the keel. Nothing has been seen of the remaining five boats. The Commander believed they were not improbably destroyed by shellfire; anyhow the submarine was observed charging wreckage on which survivors were clinging and in the locality where the lifeboats were believed to be drifting. It is thought the survivors were huddled owing to the way the submarine apparently tried to swamp it in her backwash. Instancing the ferocity of the submarine captain the Lysander's Commander said that the Canadian sergeant when he struggled on to the keel of the overturned boat was apparently dazed and also badly bruised, yet when the boat drifted alongside the submarine and the Canadian evidently thinking it was a rescue ship scrambled aboard, the submarine officer picked up the Canadian and flung him back into the sea. We have since been cruising in the neighbourhood of the torpedoed but not a single piece of wreckage has been seen.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

London, July 2.
The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at the Hague says that one reason for the return of the German War Prisoner Delegates to Berlin was to consult the Government regarding the deportation of Germans from China. It appears that von Kuehlmann's statement in the Reichstag that the matter was satisfactorily settled is incorrect. The question is a part of the problems which the Conference has to settle as a whole. The Germans have apparently determined to have a comprehensive agreement or none at all and they are particularly anxious to secure the return of all colonial prisoners.

THE NEED FOR MORE MEN.

London, July 2.
In the House of Commons Mr. W. F. Roeb moved the adjournment in order to call attention to the serious effect of combining agricultural labourers on the harvest and he said that he had been inundated with letters from farmers bewailing the probable disastrous effects of the Government's action and threatening to turn the cattle into the harvest field unless they got labour. Mr. Roeb said the Agricultural Executive Committees were not willing parties to the calling up of thirty thousand labourers for which Sir Auckland Geddes was solely responsible. Mr. Prothero sympathized with the complaint but emphasised the overmastering need of men for the army. Man power was short all round, but essential industries must yield a proportion of man power for the army. Men taken now would be in the fighting line by the end of September, which would possibly be a critical moment. The Government recognised that the need of men overpowered every consideration, even that of food.

MORE RAIDS ON GERMANY.

London, July 2.
The Air Ministry announces that in addition to the attacks reported we on the night of the 29th bombed the chemical works of Mannheim. One machine reported missing on the 30th has returned. On the night of the 30th we attacked the aerodrome at Boulay, railway works and stations at Thionville, Remilly, Landau, Zweibrücken and Saarbrücken, also works at Mannheim. We bombed with good effect on Monday railways and workshops at Karlsruhe, the station at Treves and the railway triangle at Metzablon and shot down one hostile machine. Two of ours are missing. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting an aviation, says: We had a most successful day on the 30th. We shot down twenty-five aeroplanes and drove down ten uncontrollable. A large number of reconnaissances were carried out and enabled our artillery to engage a greater number of hostile batteries than on any day of the past fortnight. We dropped 99 tons of bombs during the day and seventeen tons during the night. Of the latter seven tons fell with good effect on rail connections at Tournai. Two of our machines are missing.

POSITION OF LABOUR MINISTERS.

London, July 2.
The Labour Ministers further met yesterday and it is understood decided that it was not necessary to take action in consequence of the Labour Conference's resolution terminating the party truce.

(Continued on page 8.)

PLOT TO ESCAPE FROM WAR CAMP.

Swede Sentenced for Sending A Map.

A story of an interned war prisoner's scheme for escaping from a camp near Meham, in Yorkshire, was told recently at Bow-street.

Carl Gustav Vinquist, Lindenberg, a Swedish gymnastic instructor, was charged with attempting to assist Ernar Lundberg to escape, and for transmitting a letter and map likely to be of assistance to him.

Mr. Muskett, prosecuting, said Lundberg, who was also a Swede, had served in the German Army, and handed to a man in the camp a letter written in a Swedish dialect, known as the West Gotha dialect. The envelope was not addressed, but some kind of name and address was given to the man.

The letter contained the sentence, "I am thinking that I and three others might escape from here and, if possible, go back to Germany," and requested accused to send maps, passports, money, hats, flash-lights, and asked for information as to Cransul, ports, and quays.

On this letter being handed to the Camp Commandant, a neat counter-plot was arranged. The letter was given to a police sergeant, by birth a Dutchman, who delivered it to Vinquist, and received from him a reply, also written in the Gotha dialect. It was enclosed in an unaddressed envelope, and Vinquist remarked: "Are you going up north now? Remember me to any of the boys you may meet."

In this letter Vinquist said:— "I have been racking my brains to think what I can do in the matter. Money I have none, and the devil takes me if I know how to get any, for I am in debt to everybody."

He also wrote that to obtain passports would mean forgery, and he would not do that.

With the letter was enclosed a small map of England and Wales. Another passage was:—

"The boats sail from London and Hull with cargo and passengers, and go by Newcastle and a long way north. In order to get on board one must have a passport stamped with one's own name, and for this purpose every individual in his own person must present himself before certain high authorities. Besides this, every foreigner must always have a so-called identification book, which must be stamped by the pigs at every place in which he passes a night. Englishmen, don't require anything of that sort."

Mr. Muskett said he understood that "pigs" in the letter meant police.

Vinquist, who claimed that Lundberg was an old school friend, said he came to England in connection with the Olympic games. He had been acting as assistant at an institute in Paddington-street, which was now used as a hospital for officers, and he had treated a great number of cases of wounded officers. He wanted to tell Lundberg in a nice polite way that he did not want to have anything to do with his request.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed, and Mr. Graham Campbell recommended Vinquist for deportation.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Conditional Surrender.
"I'm willing to pay this young woman the money she demands," said the millionaire defendant in a breach of promise suit, "but only on one condition." "What is that?" asked the plaintiff's lawyer. "I want her to promise that when she gets the \$100,000 she won't turn right around and marry some fellow who claims he was her childhood sweetheart and has waited for her faithfully all these years."

Democratic Days.
The spectacle of a titled lady, duly catalogued in Debrett, the Book of British Peerage, drawing her weekly £2,000 at a country post office, on account of his lordship's fighting value to the State, is one of the latest portents of democracy, observes the *Daily Chronicle*. There is an element of sacrifice about it, too, for had her ladyship remained in London she would have been entitled to an extra eighteenpence.

At 86 Takes Bride of 18.
James H. Hart, 86 years of age, and Miss Kate Wolf, 18 years of age, were married in the Brooklyn Borough Hall by Deputy City Clerk James V. Souley. Mr. Hart, a retired jeweler, was in business for many years at Fulton and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn. He lives at 1, South Elliott Place. The bride, who was accompanied to the Borough Hall by her mother, said that she lived at 338A, Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, and that she was a manicurist.

Clergy Exemption.
In the course of the Military Service Bill in the Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury repudiated any suggestion that the dropping of the proposal affecting clergy and ministers was due to a conspiracy among the clergy. As a matter of fact, when the Bill was introduced, he wrote to the Prime Minister promising wholehearted support, and now that the proposal was dropped widespread disappointment was expressed among the clergy. He was arranging immediately a meeting of the bishops to consider how they could provide for voluntary enrolment.

Trade After the War.
A Committee has been appointed to advise the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) on matters relating to the activities of the department. Its members are: Sir Francis Barker, representing the Federation of British Industries; Sir Algernon F. Wirth, representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce; Mr. W. H. N. Goehon, Mr. W. L. Hitchens, Lord Inchcape, Mr. Walter Leaf, Mr. Kenneth Lee, Mr. G. A. Moore, Mr. J. W. Murray, Sir George A. Riddell, Mr. C. V. Sale, Captain Albert Smith, M.P., and Colonel Frank H. Wedgwood.

Mosquitoes in England.
The malarial mosquito has now become a serious menace in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in the Thames Estuary. Many home-going soldiers carry the germs of malaria in their systems. To cope with the danger formidable preventive measures have been adopted after prolonged investigations and conferences between the medical experts of the War Office and those of the Local Government Board. Dr. Buchanan, the Local Government Board expert, reports that a large number of malarial cases, especially in the lower stretches of the Thames and other river valleys, had been traced to the presence of a mosquito.

"Wealthy Waiters."
In a claim at the Italian Tribunal by a Grade III waiter at a West End restaurant the Chairman (Mr. Bettsworth Pigott) remarked: "A great many of these high-class restaurants are frequented by wealthy waiters and moneyed munition workers. It would be very much better that men employed as waiters in these gilded galleries should be taken away and sent to do work of national importance." S. Minton: They are much frequented by officers. The Chairman: Well, let them go to places where men are not employed to wait on them. If they did that restaurant proprietors would soon employ women. The man was given a month to find work of national importance.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

V.C.'s Death as Prisoner of War.
Lieut. Colonel N. B. Elliott-Cooper, of the Royal Fusiliers, who won the V.C., D.S.O., and M.C., is reported to have died of wounds as a prisoner of war in German hands.

Workers Give a Battleplane.
Munition workers at Georgetown, Renfrewshire, have presented a battleplane to the Royal Air Force. Since they spontaneously decided to raise the fund they have each contributed some varying from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week, and organized a fancy fair, concerts, cinema, entertainments and a fancy dress ball.

London Phthisis Patients.
An average of about 500 beds per week can be provided by the Sanatorium Benefits Sub-Committee of the County of London Insurance Committee with the £50,000 available this year. Of these 165 are reserved for female patients. If discharged Service men were given preference over civilians the whole of the available accommodation would go to them. The committee recommend that they should be limited to 100 beds, the others being reserved for civilians.

France in the Far East.
It seems likely (says the *Scottish correspondent* of the *N. C. Daily News*) that France will be able to find in the United States some of the capital required, but which she cannot afford, for the development of her distant colonies. An American engineer has recently visited Indo-China as a special commissioner of the Ministry of War, and according to French advice, he was favourably impressed by what he saw. One of the first fruits of the mission will be, it is expected, the establishment of a steamship service between Tonking and the United States, and it is hoped to secure American co-operation in connection with the construction of railways and the establishment of new industries. Reference is made to a Franco-American syndicate for the erection of ironworks and rolling mills in Tonking, and a similar syndicate is mentioned for the purpose of cultivating rubber and coffee in Cochinchina.

GENERAL NEWS.

Feigned Death.
Pte. O. E. V. Macdonald was lying on the ground, stunned by the fall of his horse, which had been shot under him, when the enemy came up and commenced to kick him. He feigned death, was able to note the hostile positions, and crawled in after dark with very valuable information. His name appears in a list of D.M.C. awards issued in a *Gazette* supplement.

King and a Boy Soldier.
While a party of wounded were walking round Windsor Castle they met the King and Queen, who stopped and spoke to one of them, Private Clayton, of the Suffolk Regiment, who was being wheeled in a bath chair. They were told that Clayton, who is only 19, has been in the Army three years, was wounded in the advance on Cambrai last November, and had his left arm amputated as the result.

Editor's Sudden Death.
The death occurred suddenly, says a London contemporary to hand, of Mr. John Gennings managing editor of the *Central News*. Mr. Gennings, who was 62 years of age, was engaged in his duties almost up to the day of his death. He became associated with the *Central News* in 1883, and assumed the management 11 years ago. In his earlier journalistic career he was connected with *Reuter's Agency* and with various newspapers, including the *Manchester Courier* and the *Melbourne Argus*.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"The Parson's 'Swear Word'."
"Tommy's invective about the Churches was hair-raising in its simplicity," it was worse than bombing," said the Rev. J. E. Roberts, of Manchester, in an address at Blombury Chapel as the new president of the Baptist Union. Soldiers who considered that being a Christian meant not smoking could not have much opinion of the Christianity of parsons. "If they think," said Mr. Roberts, "it means not swearing, they can't have played golf with Church members, unless with the prominent deacon who, every time he 'rocked' the ball, or got bunkered, whispered energetically, 'Assouan, Assouan,' because, as he confessed afterwards, 'Assouan was the biggest 'dam' he knew on earth. Swearing is undoubtedly an un-Christian habit—at any rate, off the links." Mr. Roberts accused the Churches of failure with regard to the war, in not having restrained the war spirit.

£1,000,000 Bequest.
Lords Justices Swinfen Eady and Bankes and Mr. Justice Neville in the Court of Appeal recently, in the case of *Wernher v. Beit* and another, dismissed the appeal of the trustees of the will of the late Sir Julius Charles Wernher, Bart. from a judgment of Mr. Justice Younger. A summons had been issued by the executors of the will of Sir Julius Wernher's third son, Lieut. Alexander Pigott Wernher, who was killed in France in September, 1916, for the purpose of obtaining a decision on the question whether the will made by Lieut. Wernher when he was an infant was a valid exercise of the general power of appointment over a fund of £1,000,000 bequeathed to him by the will of his father. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady said it was not now necessary to consider the doubt expressed by Mr. Justice Younger as to whether wills made by infant soldiers were of any validity, as Section 1 of the Statute dealing with soldiers' and sailors' wills passed since the date of his lordship's judgment had removed all doubt on that question, and it followed, therefore, that the will of Lieut. Wernher was valid, and there was no ground for revoking probate.

WAR QUERIES.

Sir Conan Doyle's Five Questions.
Sir A. Conan Doyle asks the following "questions in the Times":—
"Can anyone explain why our hospital ships continue to make floating targets of themselves by carrying rows of lights when they know that the enemy is lying in wait for them?"
"And can anyone explain why we have not twenty German officers in each ship on the distinct understanding that in case of accident they shall be the last to leave her?"
"And can anyone explain why every ship returning across the Atlantic does not take a full human cargo of the interned Germans so that these useless mouths may be fed over yonder?"
"And can anyone explain why the policy of putting pickets of German prisoners all over London on raid nights is only now being discussed, when it has been perfectly obvious ever since the Germans put our prisoners in Karlsruhe?"
"There may be some reasonable answers to all these questions, but to the bystander they are absolutely unintelligible."

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Happy Valley for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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Mr. T. TAKAYE

Mr. L. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. S. HONDA

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918.

THE "WOMEN'S MOVEMENT" IN WAR TIME.

The effect of the war on the everyday life of British women has, it is generally believed, been even greater than with regard to men. From the even tenor of their way, from a routine that was in the vast majority of cases wholly absorbed in domestic work, women, owing to the demands of the war, felt it incumbent upon themselves to turn their attention to tasks which had always been looked upon as entirely out of their sphere and for which, both physically and mentally, they were believed to be unfit. What but a European war could have brought women to work in shipbuilding yards, as drivers of motor and other vehicles, to make munitions and to undertake numerous other tasks of a similar character? Our women have risen splendidly to the call, have performed wonders in the work they have done and have shown a capacity and a keenness that few, prior to the war, would have credited them with possessing. From all sides nothing but praise, in unstinted measure, is heard, and as a tangible recognition of their worth, women have for the first time in England obtained the Parliamentary franchise. It is a great triumph for the Women's Movement, and one which might never have been realised in any other way than by what has occurred, and certainly not by the absurd suffragette vandalism that was so much in evidence just previous to the war.

English women, we now learn, are getting ready to use their new votes. A great National Union of Women Workers, with its 163 affiliated societies and 2,500,000 members of all classes, is organising them into Women's Citizens' Associations all over the country. These Associations are to be non-party and non-sectarian and are intended to educate women for the service of their country as voters. As there will be, it is estimated, 6,000,000 women on the new register of voters, and three-fourths of them are probably without any experience of politics, there could be nothing more useful than these Associations. It is stated that one of the questions upon which these new voters will have to express their opinions, and one of the most important questions that British statesmen will have to consider after the war is: "What is going to be done with the women who have taken men's places in the workshops and factories?" According to a report of the Fabian Society there are 500,000 women in the engineering and allied metal trades alone, and 250,000 of these have taken men's places. It is believed by many that it will be impossible to turn these women altogether out of their respective trades after the war, but the probability is that comparatively few will want to remain in them. The Fabian Society, we note, suggests a compromise between the exclusion and the retention of the women.

Among minor matters relative to this subject, it would be noticed that women of late have been striking out on other new lines for themselves. Women preachers are now common everywhere in America. They are still rare in England, but recently a woman was appointed with her husband to a joint pastorate of a Sheffield church, and she has now quite a reputation in Yorkshire as a preacher. A short time ago, too, there passed away a lady named Miss B. Lindsey, who was one of the first Englishwomen to work at morphology. She had published three books: a "Text Book of Zoology," "Animal Life" and "The Microscope," and had made some very useful investigations into the embryology of birds. These are but a few of the more striking instances in which it is shown that the "Women's Movement" in England and elsewhere has for ever passed away from its academic stage and that it now stands for a thoroughly practical and real condition of affairs.

Anglo-American Amity.

Although by reason of the war, American Independence Day is not being officially celebrated locally, all Hongkong Britishers will join in extending their felicitations to the American community on this "the Glorious Fourth." The Fourth of July is the day in the calendar to Americans the world over, and the sentiments which lie at the root of its observance are particularly striking at the present time, when the United States, in common with the other Allied nations, is battling for the cause of independence and freedom. Since the last "Fourth," America has done wonderful things in the war, and to-day it is recognised by friends and foes alike that she is destined to play an even greater part in the future. Never before in the history of the two nations have America and Britain so well understood one another; never before have the ties of blood and sentiment been so closely interwoven. We hail our American Allies as friends and brothers, and hope that before another Fourth of July comes round the cause which we have in common will be consecrated by complete victory.

Another German Atrocity.

The torpedoing of the hospital ship "Llandovery Castle" is but another of the dastardly acts with which the name of Germany will ever be identified. The Germans know as well as other people that the sinking of such vessels is contrary to the dictates of humanity and that international law to which she, like other belligerent nations and neutrals, subscribed. To Germany, however, has it been left to prove, by the perpetration of such acts, that she is not only without the pale of civilisation, but that she is barbaric in her ideas of war and that she lacks that humanity and fairness the possession of which alone can give a nation the right to seek to impose its culture upon other nations, presumably more backward. No wonder that Germany has been a failure as a colonising nation and little wonder that wherever she has settled among so-called inferior races she has been thoroughly detested.

The Obnoxious Hun.

It was bad enough for those in China sympathetic to the Allied cause to learn that the Germans in their midst were not to be removed elsewhere, but it is very much worse to know that they are now making themselves more obnoxious than ever before. One of the telegrams to hand states that the Germans in Peking have managed to create panic in Chinese banking circles by spreading false statements based upon the measures that were recently officially circulated regarding the defence of Paris. It was necessary for the police to announce that the situation was unchanged on the Western Front before the excitement could be allayed. This latest piece of German audacity in the Capital of China should prove a further warning to the effect that the Germans in our midst are a real menace and should not be tolerated here in freedom. There is some hope in the statement contained in another telegram that Baron von Kuhlmann's announcement in the Reichstag recently, regarding German troops in China, to the effect that the matter had been "satisfactorily settled" is incorrect, as it appears not yet to have been definitely adjusted. It will be the sincere wish of all in the Far East who know the Germans' capacity for making themselves troublesome that the day is not far distant when they will be compelled to leave China where they should not have been allowed to remain a day after China had joined the Allies. We are especially glad to note that Allied residents in Peking are demanding the incarceration of certain German intriguers there, who, as is not surprising, have been particularly insolent since the postponement of the deportation of the Huns from China. An example should be made of these gentry—and should be made at once.

DAY BY DAY.

IF PEOPLE ARE NOT TOO MUCH RESTRAINED THEY WILL DISCOVER WHAT IS RIGHT AND BEST, AND THEN DO IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes (1853).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Independence Day.
By reason of the war the local American community has not officially celebrated Independence Day.

The Colony's Health.
During yesterday there were notified eleven cases of plague (8 fatal) and two fatal occurrences of spotted fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Hongkong V.A.D.
No. 1 V.A.D. orders issued by Mrs. Balphastate—Members are reminded of the Meeting to be held at the Helena May Institute on Monday, the 8th. inst., at 5.30 p.m. Roller bandages will be required.

Unstamped Letters.

At the Police Court before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged with attempting to take unstamped letters out of the Colony. Defendant said he thought that if the letters were not sealed it would be quite all right. He was going to Swatow and some of the letters referred to goods he was taking with him. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Property Sale.

There was sold at Mr. G. P. Lammer's sales room yesterday afternoon the leasehold property situated south of Victoria Road, near Mount Davis, with the house erected thereon known as "The Blarney Stone," which has an estimated area of 4,900 square feet. The property, which is held on a lease of 74 years, was sold to Mr. Colbourne Little for \$12,400.

Within Market Limits.

An old Chinese hawker was charged before Mr. E. D. C. W. at the Police Court this morning, with selling fresh vegetables and fruit within market limits. Defendant stoutly denied that he had any fresh vegetables, but evidence was given by a European sergeant, who said the man had quite a large quantity of Chinese cabbage. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$4.

The Typhoon.

It was thought by many that Swatow had received the brunt of the typhoon which threatened the Colony last week-end, but enquiries made from the officers of a Douglas boat, just arrived from that port, show that the weather there was very similar to that experienced in Hongkong. The weather was certainly very threatening, but the only upward incident which occurred was the capsizing of a motor boat.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Queen's College v. Dockyard.

Queen's College beat the Dockyard by 51 games to 43. The scores were:—

Lo Man-hin and D. Laing lost to Trenman and Son 5-8, lost to Black and Jennings 5-8, beat Wright and Hennessy 6-5.

Obao Man-chen and Wei Lam-sang lost to Trenman and Son 1-10, lost to Black and Jennings 4-7, lost to Wright and Hennessy 4-7.

Lo Man-ho and Ramjohn beat Trenman and Son 9-3, beat Black and Jennings 8-3.

Indian School v. Civil Service.

This Junior League match was played on Wednesday and resulted in a win for the Indian School by 82 games to 17. Scores:—

U. M. Omar and S. A. Ismail, Jr. beat Clark and Wood 9-2; beat Hackett and McCormick 8-3; beat Lyle and Carter 9-2.

M. H. Abbas and S. D. Ismail beat Clark and Wood 9-2; beat Hackett and McCormick 10-1; beat Lyle and Carter 8-3.

S. H. Ismail and S. A. Ismail, Sr. beat Clark and Wood 9-2; beat Hackett and McCormick 11-0; beat Lyle and Carter 9-2.

THE TRIBUNAL.

Some Interesting Decisions.

Several cases which came before the General Military Service Tribunal yesterday afternoon were concluded after we went to press.

To be a Revenue Officer.

In the case of Mr. R. L. Bridger, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Mr. H. W. Looker appeared for the company.

At some discussion regarding other members of the staff, the chairman said that the Government was prepared to take Mr. Bridger on as a Revenue Officer as he would thus be releasing a young and unmarried man. Mr. Bridger would not have to leave the employ of Messrs. Lane Crawford, but he would be able to look after certain interests there.

Mr. Looker said that if Mr. Bridger's work was considered essential it was desirable that he should continue in the employ of the firm as he was an expert, as the certificates that had been forwarded showed he was an Imperial asset of great value. If that was so he should be retained and granted exemption. If Mr. Bridger joined the Imports and Exports Department it would mean that he would have to work on Saturdays and Sundays in order to give his services to the firm and that would hardly be fair to anyone who was essential, especially in summer.

Mr. Morgan asked that exemption should not be granted unless the proposal put forward that Mr. Bridger should become a revenue officer was accepted.

After consideration of the case, the chairman announced that the Tribunal considered that the work Mr. Bridger was doing was of importance to the Colony, but it did not take the view that it was possible to grant him total exemption on that ground. It would only grant exemption if Mr. Bridger was prepared now to be employed as a Revenue Officer. If he was not that the exemption would be refused.

Mr. Looker said that Mr. Bridger was prepared to accept that. It would of course appear on the minutes.

The Chairman said it would be shown that the Tribunal considered his work important but was not prepared to exempt him on that ground. It was prepared to grant exemption if he consented to be engaged as a Revenue Officer. The terms and arrangements would be between Mr. Bridger and the Government.

The Mercantile Bank.

The cases of Messrs. O. Champlin and R. Kennedy, of the Mercantile Bank, were next considered.

The Chairman said there could be no question regarding the exemption of Mr. Champlin, as manager of the local branch of the Bank.

Mr. Champlin said he held the view that Mr. Kennedy could not be spared. With regard to the question of substitution he said he would have to refer that to the London office because such a man entering the bank would assume great responsibility and would be under no obligation.

The Chairman explained that of course the substitute would have to be a man whom he (Mr. Champlin) could accept.

The Tribunal decided that Mr. Champlin would be totally exempted. With regard to Mr. Kennedy temporary exemption for three months would be granted to enable the Bank to take what steps it could to replace him and if this could not be done the case could come before the Tribunal again.

A Y. M. C. A. Case.

In the case of Mr. G. F. Turner, a Canadian, of the Y. M. C. A., the Chairman mentioned three objections to enrolment which Mr. Turner had raised in his papers. The first was that his medical certificate was not one of fitness, the second that he was not ordinarily resident in the Colony within the meaning of the ordinance, and the third was that he was desirous of going to Canada to enrol there.

The Chairman explained that the Tribunal had only power to grant exemptions in cases where it could be shown that it was in the interests of the Colony.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Police School.
All members of No. 1 Platoon, Water Police and Mounted Police who have not yet attended for examination will do so on Tuesday, July 9, at 5.30 p.m.

All members of No. 2 Platoon who have not yet attended will do so on Friday, July 12.

Medical and General Exempts are required to attend.

Those men who have been ordered to attend for oral examination will attend on special dates to be notified, and will not attend above fixtures.

Meeting.
Company Commanders, Platoon Commanders and Warning Officers are required to attend Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, July 8, Uniform optional.

Mr. Turner said he was quite willing to go into the ranks when he got to Canada and if it is decided that he should go to France he was quite willing to do so, but he would prefer Y.M.C.A. work.

Major Morgan opposed exemption.

The Tribunal decided to call up Mr. Turner, who said he would appeal against the decision.

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

The last cases considered were those of Messrs. J. R. Mead and V. C. Labrum, of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, for whom Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared.

It was stated that Mr. Mead was the only European in the store, while Mr. Labrum was the manager of the printing office and it was put to the Tribunal as a ground of exemption that if he went away the printing works would have to be closed up, and a number of employees would be thrown out of work.

The Chairman said the Tribunal had read that with some surprise because they knew of printing offices in the Colony which were carried on successfully without English managers. The Chairman then enumerated some of them.

Major Morgan opposed exemption in both cases, but the Tribunal decided to exempt Mr. Mead and call up Mr. Labrum, who was granted a month's exemption.

Unfit Men Wanted.

The Chairman announced that the Tribunal had powers under the Ordinance of exempting men who were not engaged in essential work and who were willing to transfer to essential work. This power was one which might be very useful in cases for exemption by substituting a senior married man for a younger man who could not otherwise be spared and who would make a more efficient soldier.

The Tribunal's powers under the Ordinance were restricted to fit men of military age and it had therefore been suggested that in order to enlarge the scope of this that unfit men or over-age men should be asked to volunteer for the purpose of taking the places of young men who could not otherwise be spared and in this way some would be liberated who would go if possible and who would be anxious to go. The Tribunal already knew of one or two instances and therefore it would be glad to receive the names of any unfit or over-age men who were ready to help in this way and they would try to make some arrangement.

The Tribunal sits again to-morrow afternoon.

A Firm's Record.

In order to remove any misunderstanding regarding the large proportion of ineligible on the staff of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., it is only fair to the members of the staff to give publicity to the following facts:—

At the outbreak of war, the staff consisted of seventeen male Europeans. This number has been reduced to nine.

Of the seven unmarried men who offered their services, one was turned down here, one was rejected on his arrival home, and the remaining five all obtained commissions, and are still in the fighting line.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An unfamiliar use of a word is that of "staggering" as applied to the suggested closing of business departments at different times to prevent a rush for trams and trains. It is probably derived from one of the many already recorded meanings of the verb to stagger, to arrange in zig zag or alternate order. A bicycle's spokes are said to be staggered by the well known arrangement of crossing one another—which gives greater strength to the wheel.

Ignorance of the law, as the magistrates are fond of telling us, is no excuse for breaking it. But when the law varies from day to day, it is a little hard upon people who are trying to do their best.

There is the small shopkeeper, for instance, who, among other things may sell bacon, margarine, tobacco, matches, fish, jam, and potatoes. To each of these is attached an official price list—in theory an admirable device to protect the public—which must be displayed prominently. In some cases the shop would have to be enlarged in order to get them all in. Punish the profiteer with the utmost vigour; in the case of merely technical offenders justice may well be tempered with mercy.

In a little while all vessels passing to and from America within sight of the Mull of Oa will see the memorial set up to their dead, victims of the Tuscania, who sleep now in Italy.

The thunders of American privateers' cannon were echoing, little more than a century ago, round the site. Ties between America and the Scottish Isles have been intimate and practical from of old. Long before the New World was named or known, uprooted trees, driven across the Atlantic, formed the winter fire in the islands, where they had practically no other fuel.

So much stationery is used by the scholars in the elementary schools of a great city, that the education authorities are teaching an upright style of writing. A legible "fat" is aimed at, with just sufficient slope to keep the writing from settling into back-hand. This reform, it is estimated, will mean a saving of 15 per cent in paper. But a pretty problem arises. We are told by those who profess to tell character from the handwriting that an upright hand indicates a satirical or sarcastic nature; so different from the sentimental or imaginative slope. Will the few thousand children who are being trained to develop all the outward calligraphical signs of the sarcastic person assume his nature also? If so, it is to be hoped that the arrows of their satire will not be directed against their teachers.

An "Advertising Club" has been formed in Shanghai, the objects of which, among other things, are to bring the members of the publishing, advertising and business professions into closer personal relationship and to afford a means whereby the Chinese members may study the best methods of advertising and publishing and merchandising in use in foreign countries. It is the purpose of the club to affiliate with the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, an organization, it appears, which has its headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., and has more than 600 advertising clubs in the United States, England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on its list. We had not thought the wiles of the advertising agent were so well organised observes the Japan Chronicle.

Once upon a time Mr. Carnegie wished to cross a mountain in Pennsylvania, but lacked a guide. A hefty looking lad, a grocer's errand boy, offered to pilot him for a dollar. The ironmaster tendered half the sum. The boy held out for the full price, and Mr. Carnegie yielded. "Not that the job was worth it, but because I had to get to the other side of the mountain," said Charles M. Schwab. Now the Allies have to get to the other side of a shipbuilding mountain, and the same Charles Schwab is to do the guiding, but this time without a quibble as to price.

DOROMANIA.

Mrs. Wiggins on the War Path.

Mr. Geo. R. Sims writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

I haven't a word to say against Mrs. Wiggins. She was my cook for many months. She came to me with an excellent character, and when she left me I passed that excellent character on to her new employer. But for all that I was much relieved in my mind when Mrs. Wiggins announced her intention of terminating the engagement.

I had no fault to find with her cooking. It was plain and economical. It became more economical when the gravity of the food situation began to be discussed by the morning and evening papers of which Mrs. Wiggins was a regular and devoted reader.

Mrs. Wiggins told me when she first came that she had cooked a chop for King Edward when he was Prince of Wales. I took the information as a timely warning. It was as much as to say that any unfavourable criticism would be disregarded by one who had had the proud privilege of preparing a meal for Royalty. In these circumstances I abstained from comment, even when she grew more and more sparing with some of the ingredients which contribute to the palatableness of certain dishes, for I knew that Mrs. Wiggins was actuated by motives of the purest patriotism. Patriotism was one of her best setting virtues. A determination to have fresh air all hours of the day and night was another.

To secure a constant supply Mrs. Wiggins had the back door open the whole day long through all the blasts and blizzards of the winter months. And all day long and all night long as well she kept the windows and the door of her bedroom on the top floor open, too. There were times when my humble home became a second Cave of Bala.

I bore the fresh air mania with fortitude, but when the excellent Mrs. Wiggins gradually developed Doromania the demon of despair began to brood over my domestic interior. Mrs. Wiggins had, previous to the rationing, become possessed with the idea that the food of the people was being unduly consumed by the "gentry," and that was the cause of queues, the queues in which she informed me with much indignation, her sister was occasionally compelled to stand for long hours with short results.

While making these statements Mrs. Wiggins took care to let me understand that she should consider it her duty to see that there was no unnecessary consumption of food in the dining room of my humble abode. This was before the rationing came in, when it was frequently difficult to obtain butter and margarine.

If I managed by patient and persistent endeavour to get half a pound of butter and I let it go to thearder, Mrs. Wiggins, instead of congratulating me, would exclaim indignantly, "Oh, of course the West can get it! I always said they would. But there'll be a rising over this." From subsequent remarks made by the worthy woman I gathered that she, to her, apparently unjust distribution of food would eventually lead to a revolution.

After this we thought it advisable if we were fortunate enough to obtain a little butter to keep it upstairs, camouflaged in a tin labelled "Parrot's Food," and eat it in a room with the door locked. In our earnest desire to avoid anything that might incite the masses to rise against the bourgeoisie, we put a pound of margarine, which had been presented to me by a friend, on the sill of the bathroom window to keep it fresh. A man came to clean our windows. He pulled up the bathroom window, and to clean the outside of it set on the sill—and the margarine. And the worst of it was he related the adventure in the kitchen, and thus my guilty secret was revealed to Mr. Wiggins.

From that moment she looked upon me as a food hoarder. Whenever I met her on the stairs I tried to smile the smile of conscious innocence. But the smile was a dismal failure.

But when the rationing and the "kewpops" came in Mrs. Wiggins took patriotic precau-

"WE MUST BE PATIENT."

More Bombast by the Kaiser.

Amsterdam, May 15—Emperor William, a few days ago, addressing the Town Council of Aachen, (Aix-la-Chapelle,) said according to a Berlin dispatch:—

"I am glad to be able to salute you, gentlemen. In the west I inspected half of devastated France. There only one obtains the right impression of the awful state that has been spared the Fatherland. Whoever should grow faint-hearted ought to come to the front and see the devastation. Then he would cease to lament his fate, and be satisfied with his lot and bear patiently the hardships and privations of war's horrors."

"The offensive goes well ahead. Already 600,000 English have been put hors de combat, and 1,600 guns have been captured. Everywhere the French must help."

"Our opponents have had a bad time. They deserved nothing else. Our task in the west will be accomplished, but we must be patient. We cannot settle in a day armies of millions."

"We shall attain our aim. Difficult tasks are before us, but to deal with these we have efficient workers."

"We have gone ahead in the Crimea also. The first trains with foodstuffs have arrived at Berlin from Ukraine, improving the food supply. Sebastopol has been captured and a big, richly laden fleet there. We shall revive the Black Sea traffic."

"The position, therefore, is good. I am delighted with the patriotism prevailing in Aachen on the empire's frontier. The spirit of the troops is excellent. There are many Rhinelanders and many Archers among them."

"It believe it is now time to abolish all that is foreign. We must cease to talk French. Let us, rather, talk low German."

ditions against any further food rationing on my part. So obsessed was she with the idea that Doromania demanded obedience to the smallest fraction of an ounce that the small Sunday joint was always weighed after it had been cooked and sent up to the dining-room, and weighed again when it went down. The knowledge of these proceedings on the part of Mrs. Wiggins made the carrying of the joint an agony to me. I was in terror lest I should exceed the legal ration by the sixteenth of an ounce and be accused of giving meat to my dog at the expense of the toiling masses.

The little dog is the last survivor of my canine companions. I was nervous about giving it a little meat even when I took it from my own ration, because Mrs. Wiggins had informed me that "all animals ought to be destroyed in times like these."

Mrs. Wiggins not only weighed the meat "before and after," but she measured the milk that she sent up for breakfast and for tea, and she measured the milk that was sent down again. She had a strong suspicion that I was saving a teaspoonful for the cat, and she broadly hinted that "if the gentry gave milk to their cats in times like these there would be a rising."

It was with fear and trembling that I one day told Mrs. Wiggins that my sister was coming to lunch with me. "You didn't ought to, sir!" exclaimed the rigid rationist, indignantly. "It's against the law." And the good soul actually believed it. But she did not suggest that my sister, in order to save the food of the people, ought to be destroyed, and I was thankful for that.

There is no doubt that the excellent woman was a victim of Doromania. A little while before she left she informed me that weights and measures were so much on her mind in connection with the food problem that she was haunted by weights and measures in her dreams.

With all her good qualities, and they were many, it was a great relief to me when Mrs. Wiggins announced her intention to leave us. She has gone now, and I can consume my modest rations in comfort, undisturbed by the thought that every morsel I eat is weighed and that every drop I drink is measured, and that the slightest accidental excess on my part might, if it became known, lead to a rising of the indignant masses against the favoured and self-indulgent West.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Another Cabinet Meeting.

At the Cabinet meeting held in Peking on June 22, all the Ministers were present. The first item on the agenda related to the different kinds of military preparations for the expedition to Kwangtung. After some discussion the military projects which had been outlined by the Office for the Affairs of the Ministry of War and the Board of General Staff were passed.

The attention of the Ministers was then called to the question of raising funds for the military expenses in connection with the Kwangtung expedition. Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, the acting Minister of Finance declared that in order to raise an adequate sum to fit out the troops on the expedition to Kwangtung, he considered it necessary for the Government to conclude a certain foreign loan. The Premier then requested the acting Minister of Finance to take steps to raise the necessary sum for the expedition in due time.

The Premier next informed the Cabinet Ministers that he had decided to appoint General Li Hou-chi as Commander-in-Chief of the Chekiang and Fuhien Expeditionary Troops to Kwangtung with General Tung Pao-huan as Deputy-Commander, and asked the Ministers to consider the matter. The latter raised no objection to the Premier's proposal and it was accordingly carried.

In addition to the above-mentioned questions, a number of others were also brought up for discussion. The application made by the Tschun of Kiangsi for a sum of three million dollars was referred to the Ministry of Finance for consideration after it was discussed by the Cabinet Ministers. The measures to be adopted for the delivery of military supplies to the expeditionary forces to Kwangtung also occupied the attention of the authorities for some time at that day's meeting.

A resolution was also passed that instructions should be telegraphed to General Liu Tsien-tou, enjoining him to take prompt measures for the recapture of the different places in Northern Szechuan and at the same time giving him directions regarding the conduct of the campaign against the rebels. Two other questions relating to the negotiation of a certain foreign loan and the adoption of defence measures for certain frontier provinces respectively were also discussed. The Minister of Navy reported the result of the meeting to the President.

WHEN STRENGTH FAILS.

Proper Steps to Take.

The many thousands of people who have no great reserve of strength, who have thin blood and weak nerves, urgently need a tonic.

People with strong constitutions escape many minor ills that make life miserable for others. Don't you envy the friend who does not know what a headache is, whose digestion is perfect, and whose sleep is undisturbed?

How far do you differ from this description, and have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off disease and discomfort?

Everyone cannot have perfect health, but unless you have an organic disease it is generally possible to improve your physical condition by attention to the rules of health, the first of which is to keep the blood built up, rich and red.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles the body is undernourished, you lose in weight, and as the nerves are starved you suffer from some form of nervousness. It is a scientific fact that Dr. Williams' pink pills cause the red corpuscles to increase in number, and this improvement in the blood, after taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, is demonstrated by a healthy glow on the cheeks, red lips, and the feeling of renewed strength throughout the system.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are a true tonic for both sexes; start a course to-day; they are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50 (6 for \$8) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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SCHOOL AQUATICS.

Enjoyable Sports at the V. C. R.

In connection with the Hong Kong Amateur Athletic Federation, the school swimming sports were held at the V. C. R. C yesterday afternoon, when some splendid sport was witnessed. There was a large attendance of spectators. A feature of the afternoon was the fine swimming of Douglas Laing, who won the schools Championship Shield. Mr. R. E. O. Bird (President of the Federation) was the Judge, and the other officials were:—Mr. J. L. McPherson, Hon. Secretary; Mr. T. F. Ford, Swimming Committee (Referee); and Messrs. F. A. Britton, S. C. Leung (Assistant Judges), Mr. F. M. Muller and Mr. W. Kay acted as timekeepers. The band of the Middlesex Battalion rendered an enjoyable musical programme. The events resulted as follows:—

Open, 50 yards:—1, Ko King Fan, Queen's College; 2, Douglas Laing, Queen's College; 3, Ip Shiu Oi, Queen's College. Time, 30.4/5 sec. (Record for the event). Junior, 50 yards (22 entr es):—Winners of heats:—O. Mackenzie, Shek Wing Kwan, Sang In Tak and Mok Shing Kau. The final results were:—1, Sang In Tak; 2, Mok Shing Kau; 3, Shek Wing Kwan. Time 35 seconds.

Open, 100 yards on back. (Heats) 1st heat:—1, Ko Yan Cheung; 2, Lam Ping Yai. 2nd heat:—1, Douglas Laing; 2, Ip Shiu Oi. Final:—1, Douglas Laing; 2, Ko Yan Cheung. Time 1 min. 05 seconds.

Junior High Dive (18 entries). Judged under three headings:—1, the taking off in the air, 2, the entry into the water, and 3, the recovery. Result:—1, O. Mackenzie; 2, Mok Shing Kau; and 3, Ip Shiu Oi.

Open, 100 yards Breast Stroke:—1, Douglas Laing; 2, Ip Shiu Oi, and 3, Lam Ping In. Time 35 seconds.

Open, High Dive:—1, Ko King Fan; 2, Douglas Laing (Same rules of judging as in junior high dive).

Junior 100 yards (17 entries):—1, Shek Wing Kwan; 2, Sang In Tak; 3, So Tai Keung. Time 1 min. 32.2/5 sec. (Winners of heats:—So Tai Keung, Shek Wing Kwan, Sang In Tak, Mok Shing Kau, Leung Kit Sang and Fung In Kau).

Junior Team Race (Final).—1, Ellis Kadoorie School; 2, Wanchai; 3, Saiyungpan.

Open, 220 yards:—1, Douglas Laing; 2, Ko King Fan; 3, Lam Ping In. Time, 3 min. 30 seconds.

Open Team Race:—1, Queen's College; 2, Ellis Kadoorie School. Time 2 min. 41.3/5 seconds.

Winner of "H.A.A.F. Schools Championship Shield."—1, Douglas Laing, (Queen's College) 21 points; 2, Ko King Fan, (Queen's College), 13 points.

Winner of "The Ho Kwong Shield" for Junior Team.—Ellis Kadoorie School.

Hon. A. F. Stanley Married. The marriage was solemnized at Chipping parish church, near Preston, recently, of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Algernon Francis Stanley, D.S.O., Life Guards (brother of Lord Derby), of Thornley, Lancashire, and Lady Mary Orichon, Combermere Abbey, Whitechurch, Salop, widow of Viscount Orichon, who was killed in the war.

SIR D. HAIG'S POWERS.

Gen. Foch not Able to Remove Any British Officer.

Sir D. Haig's power over the appointment of high officers was explained by Mr. Macpherson in the House of Commons recently. He said the Field-Marshal had the power of appointing and, subject to confirmation by the Army Council, to remove general officers up to and including divisional commanders.

Appointments higher than these, he added, must be sanctioned by the Army Council. General Gough's appointment was approved by the Army Council. General Foch had no power either to appoint or remove from office any British officer.

Mr. King:—If that is so, how can you say there is complete unity of command? Mr. Macpherson:—I never said there was complete unity of command. Precautions must be taken that British officers are dealt with in accordance with Regulations of the Army Act.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE business of OKURA & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be carried on under the newly registered style of THE OKURA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, on and after the 1st July, 1918.

THE OKURA TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON."

having arrived from Vancouver July 3rd Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on July 8th at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining after July 10th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1918.

LOST.

LOST—A Black and tan POINTER DOG about 11 months old answering to name "CHEUK." Suitable reward will be paid under by S. Berg c/o Hongkong Telegraph.



The Andamax

[Pocket Slip-on]

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Very light weight, strong and durable.

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Pyjamas

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

THEY ARE MADE IN

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SLEEPING SUITS SHORT DRAWERS.
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NEW TROPICAL MODLS

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LEMON SQUASH

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LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

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 Hotel, from Shanghai.
 Bianhuat, Taikeesi, from
 Amoy.
 Kanbayashitoras, Shotokan
 Hotel, from Kobe.
 Nakamura, Gare Hinde Hotel
 and Matsubara Hotel, from
 Osaka.

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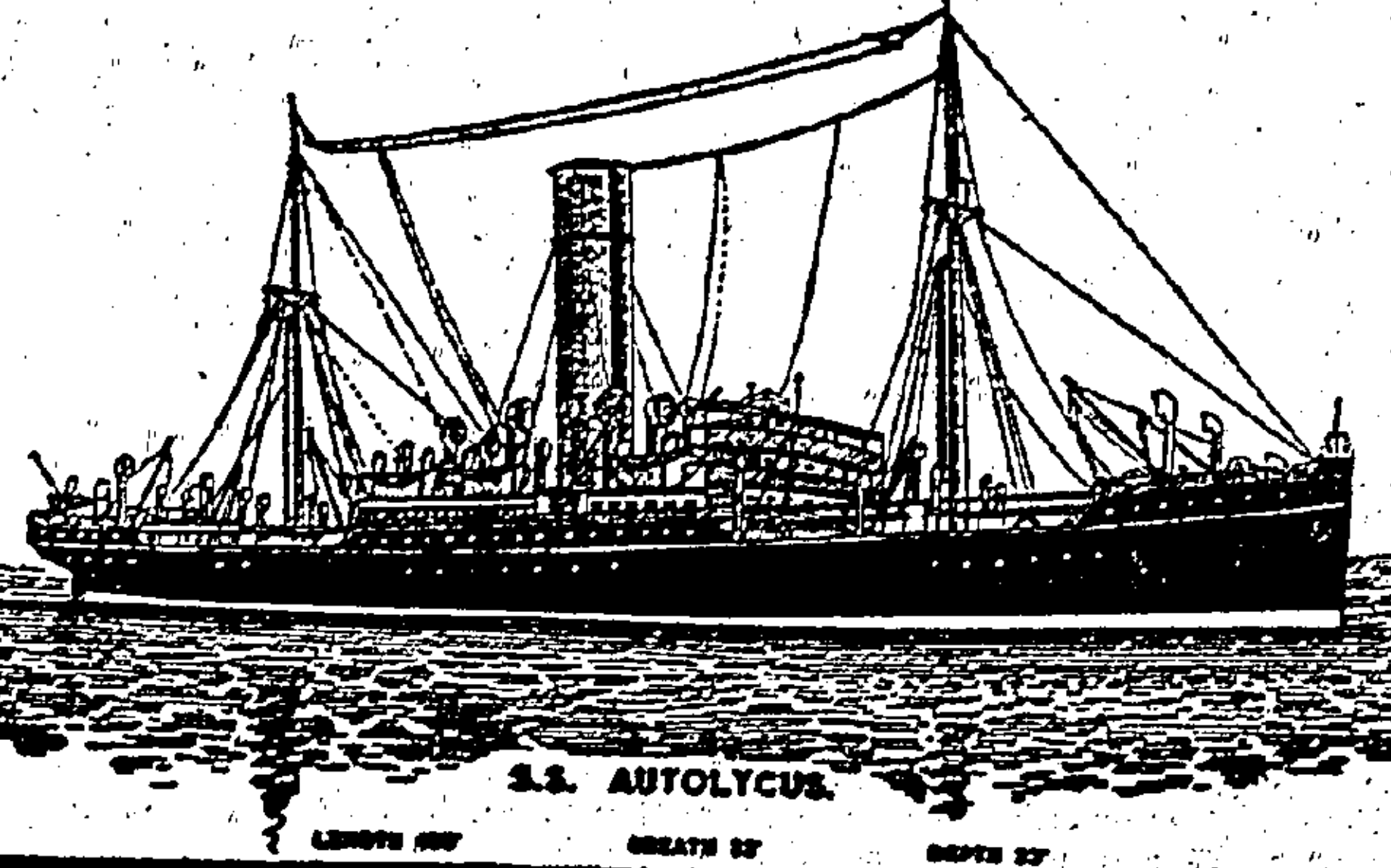
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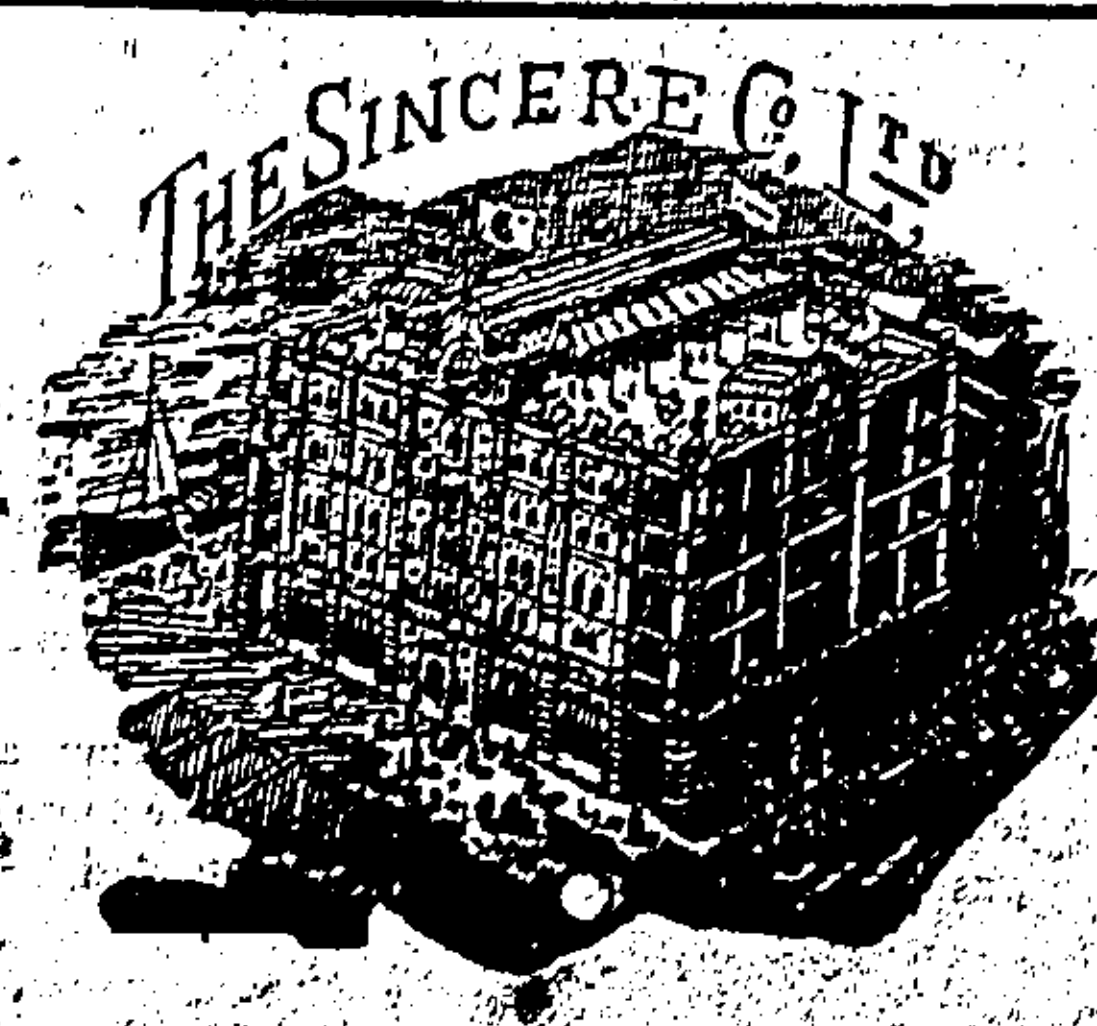
NOTICES.

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1911



HongKong's Imports and Exports

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Refreshments on the Roof Garden.
PRICES MODERATE.
TELEPHONE 1907 and 1914.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
VALUABLE ITALIAN SUCCESES.

London, July 3.
An Italian semi-official message states: The recapture of Valbella, Col de Proso and Col de Chela has wrested from the Austrians in the east their moderate gains on Asiago Plateau. The first day's offensive completely restored the situation prior to the great attack. These positions have been constantly contested throughout the war because they constitute an advanced flank for the Italians and a jumping off ground for the Austrians wishing to scale the Italian positions. The victory was due to the perfect co-operation of artillery and infantry, reducing the Italian losses to a minimum, whereas the four enemy divisions engaged suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

ALLIES SUPPORT CZECHO-SLAV ASPIRATIONS.

Paris, July 1.
M. Pichon has sent a letter to the Secretary of the National Czech Council as follows:—"Faithful to the principles of respect for nationalities and the liberation of oppressed Peoples the French Government considers the claims of the Czech-Slovak nations well founded and will apply itself, when the time comes, to uphold their aspirations for independence in their historic limits. Their provinces will be liberated at length from the yoke of the Austro-Hungarian oppressor."

M. Pichon declares that the French Government recognizes the Czech-Slovak National Council as the first step towards the future Czech-Slovak Government. M. Pichon, speaking in the name of the French Republic, concludes by hoping that the Czech-Slovak State will speedily become, through the common efforts of all the Allies and in close union with Poland and the Yugoslav State, an insurmountable barrier to Teutonic aggression and also a factor for peace in reconstituted Europe.

M. Pichon has sent a letter to Mr. Balfour in terms similar to his communication to the Secretary of the National Czech Council.

Mr. Balfour replied fully associating His Majesty's Government with the sentiments of the French Government. He emphasized that the participation in the fighting ranks of Czech-Slovaks had far-reaching political significance. It represented a stage in the great struggle for the freedom and security of small nations in whose cause all the Allies are deeply concerned.

PATHETIC ARMENIAN APPEAL.

London, July 1.
Reuter learns that a pathetic appeal on behalf of the Armenians was made to the British Labour Conference. The appeal reveals an appalling state of affairs. It says: "None of the fearful horrors perpetrated in the various war zones compare with the tragic lot of the Armenians." It is pointed out that the Turks since the beginning of the war have committed unprecedented atrocities in Turkish Armenia, where they have massacred about a million persons while two million Armenians in Russian Armenia are now threatened with a similar fate. Democracy is asked to assist to save this small ancient people from complete extermination.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, July 2.
A French communiqué says: There is nothing important on the whole front. Twenty-one German aeroplanes were felled or disabled on June 30, six captive balloons were set on fire and twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped during the night on enemy aerodromes and stations.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states: An attack on the night of July 1 to the north-westward of Albert to recapture ground taken on the night of June 30, was repulsed except at one point where the enemy gained a footing in a trench. We repulsed attempted raids in the neighbourhood of Aveluy Wood, Avion and Hinges.

GERMAN EFFORTS IN CHINA.

London, July 2.
Writing on June 27 Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that by utilising the report of the defence measures of Paris the Germans have created a panic in Chinese Banking circles. The police played excitement by announcing that Paris was not taken and that the situation on the west front was unchanged.
Two Germans have been arrested at Harbin travelling with forged Dutch passports.
Allied residents demand the incarceration of prominent German intriguers who have been most insolent since the postponement of the deportation of Germans from China.

U. S. TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Washington, July 2.
A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives authorizing Government control of telephones and telegraphs. It is understood that this action has been taken to prevent the threatened strike of the employees of one of the great telegraph systems.

AMERICAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Washington, July 2.
The Appropriations Committee has favourably reported to the House of Representatives on the new Urgent Deficiency Bill carrying \$27 million dollars additional for military establishment.

AMERICAN DEMAND ON TURKEY.

Washington, July 2.
The United States has formally requested Turkey to give an explanation of the report that Turkish troops sacked the American Hospital at Tabriz and seized the consulate there.

MORE RAIDS ON PARIS.

Paris, July 1.
The alarm was given at 11.55 last night and all clear at 12.20. Fire was opened on the approaching aeroplanes which did not reach Paris. A second alarm was given at 12.45. Bombs were dropped on the outer suburbs. The all clear was sounded at 2.20.
A Paris official message says: Enemy aeroplanes attempted to attack Paris at 12.34 in the morning. All clear was given at 12.55. Nothing is reported.

THE BATTLE FROM ABOVE.

What Our Airmen See

The night mist came creeping up like a smoke screen, and the battalion that marched up towards the edge of the battlefield along the road that skirted the far end of the aerodrome was a regiment of shadow forms. A band of drums and fifes was playing them out with a merry little tune, so whimsical and yet so sad also in the heart of it.

It had been decided that an important railway junction back behind the German lines was to be bombed. All day long had been the continuous roar of death, and now, when night had fallen, all the sky seemed on fire with it. Voluminous clouds, all bright with a glory of infernal fire, rolled up to the sky, the most frightful and tragic thing it has ever been given to men to behold, with an infernal splendour beyond words to tell.

With a tense, restless emotion the order to set off over the enemy lines was awaited. In the ground-log the machine, with a load of bombs stacked away under the wings looked a mysterious, weird thing, and shadowy forms flitted hither and thither across the aerodrome.

The tramp of marching men could be heard, and the tap of drums to the rhythm of their feet, and those transport columns which shake the Flemish cottages of the little hamlets as they pass along.

At last the order was given, and up into the chill air the machine rose. Circling round a couple of times, the nose of the aeroplane was set in the direction of the objective, away behind the inferno of the hell-fires of No Man's Land.

Only the mighty voice of the engine could be heard, and headlights were switched off just before crossing the line. There was still a dark, heavy sort of mist hanging over the ground, and visibility was not so good as might have been desired.

But down below one of those terrible bombardments, a beautiful and devilish thing, was in full blast. All the sky seemed on fire with it, and thousands of gun flashes were twinkling and blinking from hidden places and hollows. Shells rushed through the air as though flocks of colossal birds were in flight.

Amidst all the noise and din of those fires of hate and hell it was certain the monotonous drone of the engine would not be heard.

Then, when the Hun lines had been crossed without trouble from "Archies" glancing back, star-shells could be seen bursting and pouring down golden rain. And as far as eye could see, northward and southward, stretched seemingly unbroken lines of Verrey lights.

The enemy was also sending up his flares, as he often does, to reveal any masses of men who may be moving between his shell craters and ours.

Quickly the "eggs" were dropped on the objective, and two terrific bursts of flame indicated the explosions. Erasing the beams of a searchlight that sought to pick up the machine, home and the friendly darkness were sought.

The German lines were recrossed, and, glancing below, it was seen that SOS light signals, with their little cries of colour to the German gunners behind, were being sent up into the skies.—G. B. in the *Daily Chronicle*.

Memorial Tablet.

A memorial tablet to the late Rev. N. O. Pope is to be unveiled at next Sunday morning's service in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by His Excellency the Governor.

Bribing the Constable.

At the Police Court this morning a hawker was charged with bribing a constable who effected his arrest. Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges. Sergeant Blackman said, hawking in that street was becoming a nuisance. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$5, or 14 days' hard labour, on the first charge and \$25, or 21 days' hard labour, on the second.

JAPAN'S INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

Views of a French Diplomatist.

Winifred Stephens, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—On Far Eastern problems no one is better entitled to an opinion than the eminent French diplomatist, M. Auguste Gerard.

His long and distinguished career, first as Attaché in the French Legation at Washington, later (from 1893-1897) as French Minister of Peking, and finally (from 1907 to the eve of the war) as Ambassador to Japan, has enabled him to watch the emergence into the main stream of world politics of the three great Pacific Powers—America, China, and Japan.

The story of this evolution M. Gerard has told in his recently published book, "La Triple Entente et la Guerre." He has in the three other volumes—"Ma Mission en Chine," "Ma Mission au Japon," and "Nouvelles Alliances en Extrême Orient." When M. Gerard received me at his house in the Boulevard Saint-Germain I found him surrounded by the proof-sheets of this last volume, the greater part of which is devoted to Japan, to its art, literature, and history, as well as to its foreign politics.

It was inevitable that our talk should turn on the role played by Japan in the present war, and on the proposed intervention of Japan in Russia. The collapse of Russian resistance to the Central Powers, so disastrous for the Entente in many ways, is especially threatening in the Far East. That there is only one power which can immediately and effectively ward off the blow, and that this power is Japan, M. Gerard is convinced.

Quoting Mr. Balfour, for whose statesmanship he has a profound admiration, the ex-Minister said: "We must not forsake Russia," and he added, "Russia's only possible helper for the present is Japan."

"America is fully occupied on the Western front. She may give financial assistance, but she cannot send troops across the Pacific. The young Republic of China has not yet had time to gather together and to concentrate her resources. Japan alone is free and can, within a reasonable interval, be ready to act."

As to the necessity for such action, M. Gerard has no doubt that the Japanese, Chinese and American Governments are agreed. This main difficulty, he believes, has arisen, in the cases of America and Japan at any rate, from a certain opposition at home.

The Cabinet crisis in Japan has now been tidied over. The pro-interventionists remain in office. During the Parliamentary recess measures to prepare intervention will be taken, and on the opening of the new session there is little doubt that the necessary war credits will be voted.

It would not, however, be in accordance with the principles of the Entente for Japan to go to the help of Russia if Russia were not willing to accept her assistance. America is willing, China is willing. German endeavour to sow jealousy and mistrust between the three great Pacific Powers has completely failed. To quote the last sentence of M. Gerard's book ("La Triple Entente et la Guerre"): "To the sovereign who had successively invented and evoked first the Yellow Peril, then the American Peril, the Far East and the United States have made the only reply possible, viz. the League against the German Peril."

"Yes, but what of Russia?" I asked. "Will she join that League or will she in this instance, as in others, be caught in Teutonic toils? Will she refuse the aid of Japanese intervention when the Entente offers it to her?"

"There exists a party in Russia in favour of such intervention," M. Gerard replied. "But the strength of that party, who can tell?"

In Japanese honesty, M. Gerard has complete confidence. While the Hun regards international agreements as mere scraps of paper, the Mikado's Government has never been known to break a treaty.

The ex-Minister's experience of Japanese foreign policy causes him to refuse to believe that the integrity of China has always been laid down.

DEFENDING GARDEN WITH A BAYONET.

How Mr. Jones Resisted a Comedian.

A comedian's encounter with his tenant in a garden, and the tenant's defence of the garden at the point of the bayonet, were recounted at Brentford Police-court recently.

Mr. John Jones, of Wallington-road, Hounslow, was summoned for assaulting Mr. Malcolm Scott, the popular entertainer, and brother of Admiral Sir Percy Scott.

Mr. Scott said defendant was his tenant in a house adjoining his (Mr. Scott's) own, and was under notice to give up possession on April 8. Next day, Mr. Scott said he went into the garden of Jones's house, intending to cultivate it, in addition to his own, and Jones set his dog at him. The animal, however, quickly coddled up and wagged its tail.

Jones then shouted to a man to bring him his gun and bayonet, and prodded at the comedian with the bayonet, saying, "I'll run you through with this if you don't get out of my garden." He pressed the point against him (Mr. Scott) and tore a hole in his coat. Jones repeatedly asked him to leave the garden, but he declined to do so until the police had been called.

Mr. Wilfrid Firth argued that there was a bona-fide question of right on the part of Mr. Jones to resist Mr. Scott being in his garden, and therefore the Court had no jurisdiction.

The Court upheld the point and suggested an amicable settlement between the parties, leaving it to the lawyers to arrange.

Mr. Malcolm Scott is the son of a well-known Harley-street doctor, now dead, and brother of the distinguished seaman, who invented the night signalling apparatus now in use in the Navy and the gun carriages that enabled him and 47 in guns to be used in the South African war. Mr. Scott is near of kin to the Scottish duel family of Buccleuch. He will be remembered as the funny "Widow Twanky" in the pantomime of "Aladdin" at the Adelphi Theatre in 1908, but he has also played in the "legitimate" drama.

An Objectionable Phrase.

A hawker was charged at the Police Court to-day with calling out his wares in Leighton Road, Kowloon. Defendant said some "female devil" in the vicinity asked him for his wares. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said to defendant: "You had better be more careful, and not to do business with devils." Defendant pleaded ignorance, saying he came to the Colony a few months ago. The plea, however, was not accepted and he was charged with bad behaviour in Court. He was fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour, for using abusive language and \$1 for hawking in a public street.

Uninvited Guest.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, with having entered the servants' quarters of the Peak School without consent. Defendant said he was formerly employed there and on the night in question he brought some money to his wife, who was employed there and being late to catch the tram he decided to spend the night. Sergeant Oshman said there was a window in the premises and often these unwelcome strangers used it for escape. On the night in question he posted a Chinese constable at the bottom of the window and he himself was at the door. Shortly afterwards accused was seen unshod standing on the window ready to escape, but he was arrested. His Worship fined defendant \$5, or 10 days' hard labour.

idea of territorial aggrandisement in Manchuria or elsewhere. As one of their principal objects is to develop their commercial relations with China, it is to their advantage to promote the unity and to safeguard the integrity of the country. And in the various agreements to which, between 1903 and the autumn of last year, Japan has come with the United States, this principle of the integrity of China has always been laid down.

DISCIPLINE AND DEMOCRACY.

Our will to Endure.

Eden Phillips, writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

Did Germany win her present struggle against the evolution of morals and the advance of civilization, the spectacle presented would be no more material triumph for her prosecution of war. No militarism might single-handed claim a victory so stupendous against human progress. The nation, as well as its armies, would earn the credit, and in Germany's national discipline, rather than her military devices, the source of success will appear if she does not lose the war. For in discipline lies the supreme strength of a man, a party, or a nation.

We have perforce responded to the enemy's military novelties, and availed ourselves of his innovations where it was possible to do so; but it cannot yet be said that in the vital matter whereon all turns: in the united strength of purpose and the will to endure for a common cause, we stand as solidly as he.

Undisciplined as a whole we are not; we have responded to the great call eagerly, incredibly; but every people has the defect of its qualities and the national genius responsible for the British Empire, the colonial instinct, the humanity, and the loose rein on which we have ridden triumphantly through the world, while effective ingredients for our purpose, yet arise out of a psychology which does not find its highest expression in discipline. German discipline cannot achieve the like, and in the complex business of colonisation, to cite no other connection, the unyielding and unimaginative brutality of German rule is loathsome to all peoples, civilised or savage, who entertain any ideal of freedom. But where acceptable, as to the Germans themselves, or where used as part of the machinery of war, such discipline becomes the greatest weapon of any national armory.

In Germany the habit of instant, latent always, and developed to its highest terms by generations of Prussian dominion, has produced a discipline which is now second nature to 80,000,000 of people. It runs through the fibres of their thought, regulates their mind as well as body, and coheres through their every human activity. Opposition to authority is viewed with such general disfavour among them that their socialism can only be academic, for democracy is a theory of civilisation they dread and doubt—a theory which if they win the war they will deny for another century.

But to-day we are being handicapped by a greater disability than our democratic instincts and inherent distrust of military or political restraint. These traditions do not seriously shake British discipline in the face of the enemy. The crying danger lies with a propaganda of pacifism striking at those roots of national unity from which ultimate success can only spring. The avowed purpose of this threat to democracy (since a victorious Prussia leaves the international relations to be got the nation in two minds and open the way to inconclusive peace—otherwise conclusive defeat for the Allies. The danger grows, and in one's own experience it is possible to mark how the increasing strain turns man after man into an unconscious pro-German. They would deny it bitterly, but it is true that their impatience with authority is serving their enemies and those who seek to destroy their country.

Discipline, under our rule, is harder to achieve than for any nation but America. The United States have not reached our crucial challenge, and they may not be called to reach it; but it is certain that their fall value in the war depends as much upon us as upon them at this juncture, and while they are labouring for the common cause with all their material strength and spiritual energy, we must continue to do our neglect the first weapon of discipline, now urgently called for as a vital, perhaps a deciding factor of the issue.

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CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Sham Arrives.

Sham Chun hua and his son arrived from Hongkong on the gunboat Po Pik at 6 a.m. the 3rd inst. and were met by a number of high officials and members of the Parliament and Provincial Assembly at the Government wharf. After cordial compliments were exchanged, the party were escorted by police to the headquarters of Kwang troops, which will be Sham's temporary residence. His family also arrived on the same morning by the s.s. Honam and are living in the Sui Ho Hotel. It is reported that the question of peace or war will soon be decided.

The Telephone Bureau.

Owing to bad management and the poor apparatus now in use in the Telephone Bureau, the Government has decided to effect a wholesale improvement in the Bureau and intends to borrow \$150,000 from the Bank of Formosa for that purpose, and to give the whole property of the Bureau as security. This scheme is, however, objected to by the Provincial Assembly, on the ground that an investigation must first be made and if funds are necessary for the improvement these should be borrowed from Chinese sources, as the amount required is not very large.

House-Rent Tax.

It is rumoured that the Authority will comply with the demands made by the Provincial Assembly to submit to the House the Bill regarding house-rent borrowing.

Against us is arrayed such a discipline as Sparta itself did not know, a discipline that is stronger than the natural instincts of the human soul, a discipline that muzzles the conscience of man. Consider the discipline that makes a people applaud the rape of Belgium and the breaking of sacred treaties, that inspires the Church of Christ to thank God for the destruction of the Lusitania, that impels support for slavery and destruction of Red Cross ships; that can condone every barbaric and inhuman outrage that "frightfulness" plotted in cold blood and has driven its armies to perpetrate upon old men, women and children. If the human heart contains a dynamic power towards goodness—and who shall deny it?—then what terrible restraint must that be which has imposed this accursed illusion upon Germany, and taught a mighty people to say "Evil be thou my good?"

But discipline is as vital to liberty as to slavery; to be first in freedom we must be first in discipline also; and when we blaze into our enemy's eyes the fact that the discipline of democracy can transcend any other, the end of autonomy will be in sight.

It becomes us in every relation of life to tighten up with our eyes on those at the battle front. To hear the constantly expressed hope of the soldiers, that we will "Stick it," should cause every man and woman a pang. For how has it come about that they doubt us more than we doubt them? In truth they have had a reason. They see the dangers, the false values, the temptations lying in wait for the man in the street at every turn. Had we the army's discipline, this state of things could not exist. The rain of falsehood that worked such havoc in Italy, fell and falls upon the French and English soldier in vain; but shall it be said that our Parliament, Press and people are less immune than the armies fighting for them?

From the highest to the lowest, from those who command as well as those who obey; for the greatest and the least, a higher discipline is demanded; badly we need this tonic force. And if every man begins with himself, looks into the secret chamber of his own heart, makes a personal effort, and sets a personal example to those about him, the result would be a national exhilaration, and a universal increase of resolution. By so striving and so doing, we create a light to shine before the nations and illuminate our road to the only goal that to-day can promise hope for the children of man.

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REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Sides and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

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Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Shipping-Coconut Shells To U.S.

Philippine coconut planters are playing an important part in helping the United States in the war. A large cargo of coconut shells, which are to be used in the manufacture of gas masks, is now being loaded for shipment to America. Large shipments of the shells have left the Philippines on the last three transports that sailed from Manila. According to information received the coconut shells are put through a process of intense heat and flame which leaves nothing of the fibrous husks but a small quantity of ash. This ash, it is said, is used in making trench masks that by far excel any of those that were in use by European armies up to the time that the United States declared war on Germany. The United States, it is understood, has been buying up large quantities of the shells from Cuba, Central American countries and South American republics for some time but has only recently turned her attention to the vast resources of the Philippines.

American Banking in China.

Every little while comes a report of the proposed establishment of new banking enterprises in this part of the world. First, a heavily capitalised Japanese-American bank with headquarters in California and branches throughout America and the Far East; then an equally extensive Sino-American bank; now an Asiatic Banking Corporation. And no one seems to know anything about them. The Japan Chronicle translates a Peking telegram to the Osaka Asahi reporting that leading banks in New York have established an Asiatic Banking Corporation with a capital of G.\$20,000,000. The head office is to be established at New York, with branches at San Francisco and Shanghai to start with. Other branches will be established later at Hankow, Tientsin, and Mukden. The object of the concern is to promote trade between China and the United States. The despatch adds that the corporation will not oppose Japanese enterprises in China, but will co-operate with Japanese capitalists.

Rubber Trust Scheme.

To meet financial commitments entered into before the war, the directors of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust have devised a somewhat novel scheme for raising funds notes the

Economist of May 11. Shareholders were invited to make deposits with the company at any time up to May 15 last, in multiples of \$10, which will be repayable at the expiration of six months after the declaration of peace. Until repayment, the deposit will bear interest at six per cent., payable half-yearly. At any time before repayment either the company or the depositor may give notice requiring fully-paid shares to be issued at par in satisfaction of the amount of the deposit. If no notice is given, the deposit will be repaid in cash. The directors propose to limit the amount to be realised by this means to approximately one-fifth of the total issued capital, which amounts to \$1,400,000. Any shareholder may deposit more than one-fifth of the nominal value of his shares, but if more than the total amount is deposited the surplus will be returned to shareholders in proportion to their holdings. The circular giving particulars of the scheme makes no mention of Treasury sanction, which will presumably be necessary.

Shanghai Freight and Fixtures.

Meers, Wines & Co.'s (Shanghai) Freight Market Report of June 20 states:—The situation in our local freight market is as follows:—To United Kingdom.—No change. To United States via Pacific.—Conditions on this berth—as regards exports—are getting more and more difficult every day owing to the continual changes being made by the U. S. Government in the License Regulations and it is almost impossible for shippers to know what they may or may not ship;—there is even a rumour about that all China produce will shortly be placed on the Prohibited List but this should be received with caution until more definite information comes to hand from the other side. Coastwise.—There is little or no change to report in this market since last writing; our Northern market continues strong and there is plenty of demand from Northern Ports and also from River Ports and rates are consequently being well maintained. For New York via Panama.—The N.Y.K. has a steamer loading in Japan early in July but owing to the difficulty in obtaining license there is very little cargo offering.

Chinese Cotton.

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., Shanghai, dated June 27, states:—Although the market during the past week remained

quiet with hardly any inquiry, prices nevertheless remained unchanged with a seemingly subtle steadiness and strength at the close, which to all appearances would indicate the impression of a bullish movement of a more or less speculative nature. These circumstances, coupled with the fact of the stocks of yarn in the interior being very much depleted, it is difficult for the moment to forecast either one way or the other, the trend of the market in the immediate future and we would, therefore, recommend vigilance in so far as to take advantage of favourable offerings that may transpire from time to time. The crop situation remains unchanged as far as the local district and the Yangtze Valley is concerned, but should the heavy rains we are now experiencing continue for some undisturbed period without intermittent dry weather the new season's yield may be more or less affected both in the quantity and quality of the staple. From reports to hand from Hsipel district the cotton plant there is progressing favourably with an increase in acreage. Tone of market: Steady.

Activity in Manila Hemp Market.

As a result of the announcement that probabilities are in favour of a continuation of the present New York market price of hemp for four months following July 25, there has been renewed activity in the Manila fibre market, according to a statement made by the Chief of the Fibre Division of the Bureau of Agriculture. Most of the middlemen have succeeded in disposing of their holdings to exporters, and one of the former has closed a deal whereby 15,000 bales of hemp were taken off his hands. In connection upon this phase of the situation, Mr. Strong says: "Cable advices from Washington assuring that there would be no change made in the present regulated prices for Manila hemp of cordage grades on the New York market for the next four months' period from July 25th, which advice was published a few days ago in the Manila papers, has greatly relieved the hemp situation. The local market is much more active than it was during recent months under government control, and most of the holdings of the middlemen have now passed to the exporters and the middle men are now in position to continue active buying of loose fiber from the producers."

"WE ARE ALL CRIMINALS."

Mental Specialist and Major Who was "Unable to Resist."

When Major Herbert Basil Haddon Smith pleaded guilty before a court martial recently to having misapplied \$518 public money and \$210 regimental money to his own use, it was stated that his father, Sir G. B. Haddon Smith, who is Governor of the Windward Islands, would repay the whole amount.

Sir Robert Armstrong Jones, the eminent mental specialist, said accused came to England in 1914, and offered to go to France, but was kept on Home Service. He went to Salonica, but had to return owing to trouble with his head. Accused was not quite normally balanced, and was not able to exercise self-control and will power.

"Asked whether accused's condition would affect him criminally, Sir Robert replied: "Original" is a very difficult term. There is not a single person in this room entirely without criminal tendencies. Criminal tendencies are always coming up, but a complete man suppresses them. This man, not being complete, would not be able to resist them."

The Court's decision will be promulgated.

Proposed South Seas Bank.

The authorities of the Bank of Taiwan, a semi-official institution, have (as already mentioned) been making arrangements to establish a bank in the South Seas under Sino-Japanese joint management. Japanese papers now report that the project is being hindered by certain foreigners in the South Seas who, according to the Mainichi, have "misdirected bias" in connection with the proposal. It is said that the proposed bank will be of great use to foreigners since it will investigate the financial condition of Chinese merchants and give reliable information to clients—a task which is acknowledged to be very difficult for foreign banks. The Bank of Taiwan will shortly send an official to Java to make the necessary explanations with regard to the project in order to dispel the misunderstandings of foreign business-men in the South Seas, and also to expedite arrangements for the project.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/3 1/2
30 d/s	3/3 1/2
60 d/s	3/3 1/2
4 m/s	3/3 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	140
T/T Japan	147 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78
co & New York	78
T/T Java	150 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	446
Demand, Paris	446 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/P	3/4 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/4 1/2
6 m/s. L/P	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	79 1/2
isco & New York	79 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	461
6 m/s. France	466
Demand, Germany	78 1/2
Demand, New York	78 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	156 1/2
Demand, Singapore	140
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	47 1/2
Sovereign	6.00 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.60
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	c. par.
" 10 "	50 cts. % prem.
" 5 "	\$1.00 % prem.
Canton "	4 1/2 % dis.

\$10,000 Diamond as Prize.

The famous yellow Red Cross diamond recently sold by Messrs. Christie for \$10,000 has been handed back to the Red Cross to be offered as the first prize in a grand Red Cross Tombola.

Bullet Taken Soldier's Heart.

A remarkable operation has been performed on ex-Corporal B. L. Martin, Northumberland Fusiliers, who was wounded at Loos. A shrapnel bullet entered his shoulder, passed through the collar bone, and lodged in the muscle of his heart. Recently it was discovered that the bullet had moved slightly, and Martin entered Leeds Infirmary, where it was successfully removed.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

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HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING

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NOTICES.

NOTICE. PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

DOWN HILL	UP HILL	DOWN HILL	UP HILL
6.45 A.M.	6.50 A.M.	12.15 P.M.	12.20 P.M.
7.15 A.M.	7.20 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.05 P.M.
7.45 A.M.	7.50 A.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.35 P.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.20 A.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.05 P.M.
8.45 A.M.	8.50 A.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.35 P.M.
9.15 A.M.	9.20 A.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.05 P.M.
9.45 A.M.	9.50 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.35 P.M.
10.15 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.05 P.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.35 P.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.05 P.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.35 P.M.

SUNDAY.

DOWN HILL	UP HILL	DOWN HILL	UP HILL
10.15 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	1.15 P.M.	1.20 P.M.
10.45 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
11.15 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.20 P.M.
11.45 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.50 P.M.
12.15 P.M.	12.20 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	3.20 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	12.50 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	3.50 P.M.
1.15 P.M.	1.20 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	4.20 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	4.50 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.20 P.M.
2.45 P.M.	2.50 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	5.50 P.M.

WEDNESDAY.

SPECIAL CASES.

By Arrangement of the Company's Office.

At the Office of the Company's Office.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%
— \$15,000,000
Silver \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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VICTORIA TO-NIGHT!

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

EPISODE 7 "THE FALSE PEARL."

TO-NIGHT!!

EPISODE 8 "THE MAN TRAP."

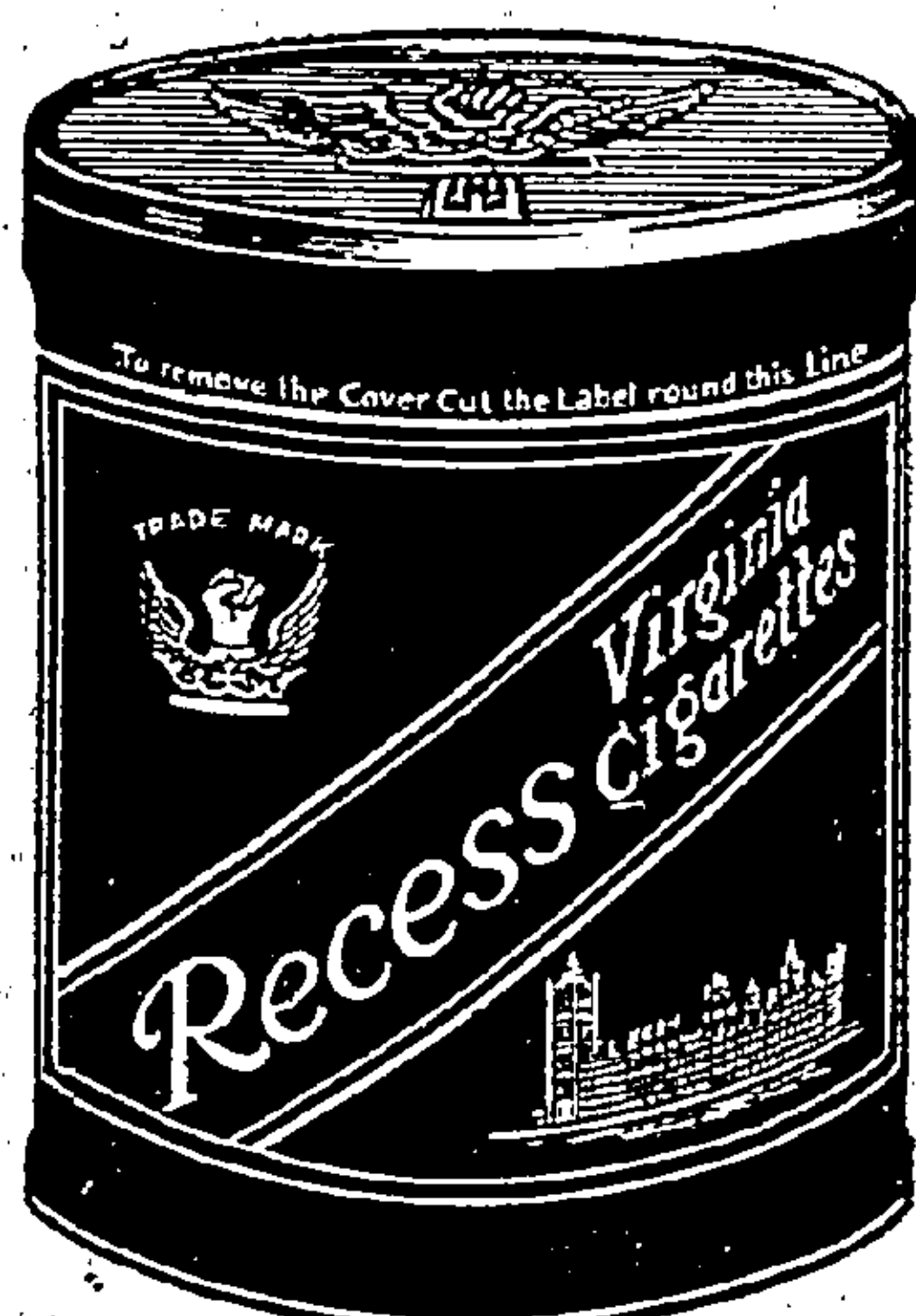
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Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

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POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Verice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail, close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Rundays and Holidays occur.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithraea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Amul Khasi, Amara, Bagdad, Bursa, Bursa City, Fao, Kut, Nasariyah, Qais Salih, Suk-esh-Sheykh and Zohair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bagdad and Burma—5th July, 11 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—5th July, 11 a.m.
Swatow—5th July, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—5th July, 3 p.m.
Saigon—5th July, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—5th July, 4 p.m.
Port Bayard—5th July, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 6th June.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Seattle—6th July, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—6th July, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7th July.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—7th July, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th July.

Shanghai and North China—9th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—9th July, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin—10th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bagdad, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—10th July, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 11th July.

Shanghai and North China—11th July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th July.

Philippine Islands—12th July 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 4th 12h. 30m.—No telegraphic returns from the majority of stations.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st 41.66 inches against an average of 40.82 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Road. S.W. Wind, moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. None.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. None.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. None.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 4, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vostock 6a 29.73 87 87 n 10

Namuro 5a 29.73 87 87 n 10

Hakodate 29.73 87 87 n 10

Kobe 29.73 87 87 n 10

Sagami 29.73 87 87 n 10

Kyushu 29.73 87 87 n 10

Oshima 29.73 87 87 n 10

Naha 29.73 87 87 n 10

Ishijima 29.73 87 87 n 10

Bonin Is. 29.73 87 87 n 10

Whale 29.73 87 87 n 10

Hankow 29.73 87 87 n 10

Shanghai 29.73 87 87 n 10

Chungking 29.73 87 87 n 10

Chongqing 29.73 87 87 n 10

Shanghai 29.73 87 87 n 10

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Week Ending Monday, July 8th,

MONDAY	JULY 1st	"JUDEX?"	Episodes 2 & 3
TUESDAY & WED.		"A PAIR of BRACES," etc.	
THURSDAY & FRIDAY		"THE SEVEN PEARLS"	Episode 7 & 8
SUNDAY & MONDAY.		"JUDEX?"	Episodes 4 & 5

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1918. CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of February.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of November.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of October.

System	1917	1918
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11
Byram	27.11	27.11

THE KWANGTUNG EXPEDITION.

Intentions of the Peking Government.

The Ministry of War and Board of General Staff have addressed a circular telegram to the Provinces and the Special Administrative Areas asking them to submit their suggestions to the Central Government regarding the plans for the expedition to Kwangtung; and at the same time another circular telegram has been issued to the commanders of the Government troops at the front informing them of the decisions made by the Cabinet to suppress the rebels in Kwangtung by force of arms, and urging them to take courage and not to be moved by the suggestions of peace made by the rebels and their supporters.

General Lung Chi-kuang is confident that as soon as General Chang Hui-chi assumes his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces, there will not be any difficulty in the suppression of the rebels in Kwangtung. Recently he gave a banquet to all the high officials in the Capital, and in the course of the feast he produced the telegram sent him by his brother General Lung Yu-kuang reporting the capture of Chiehchi, Chiung-tung and Lobui which were recently captured by the rebels. General Lung told his guests that on account of the internal dissensions of the rebels Kwangtung will certainly be recaptured as soon as he returns with the support he has obtained from the Central Government.

At the same time the Central Government has received an urgent telegram from General Hsu Ping-li at Hongkong, stating that the situation in Kwangtung is still very grave. The men of war Hsueh, Yanghsiang and Chayn have blockaded the South of Loichow, and the Laiyeu and 17 other men-of-war the North of Chiungchow. He requests that means should be devised at once to relieve the situation. —Peking Daily News.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Jade Barnett at 11 Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.